THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1906.

and an other street communicate from Yorks are finement Finge Mait Marfer,

Annertprions by Hatt. Postpatif. BASEN, Per Month. DASS. Per Year STINDAY, PAY YARE BASET AND SUNDAY, POP YOUR DATLY AND SURDAY, Per Mosts. Pupings to fireign countries added.

Published by The fun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Names arrest, in the Suronigh of Manharton, New York,

IF any retaines who four us with manuscripes for publication wish to have resected artistes returned they must in all cases send stampe for that purpose.

#### Will Bussta's Army Stde With the Cent or With the Buma?

The Russian uprising continues to run parallel with the French Revolution. From the hour when collision between the Bourbon monarchy on the one hand and the States General, transformed into a national assembly, on the other, was seen to be inevitable it could be foretold that the outcome of the contest would depend upon the attitude of the French standing army. It was on July 12, 1789-two months and two days after the States General had met-that some Swiss and German troops in the pay of Louis XVI, were ordered to disperse a procession organized in Paris by way of protest against NECKER's dismissal. They fired on the people. As it happened, a soldier of the Gardes Françaises was among the killed, whereupon the whole body of the Guards stationed in Paris sprang into revolt and the old municipality was swept away. Two days later occurred the successful assault on the Bastile, in which French Guards took part, and which was correctly described by a courtier who witnessed it as no revolt, but revolution.

To what extent will the Russian soldiers side with the Duma, and how soon will the lines be drawn? It begins to look as if the question might be answered even more quickly than it was answered in France. The Duma has already done what the States General did not dare to do during the first two months of its existence: It has not only protested vehemently against the reign of martial law and the summary executions of arrested persons in Riga and Warsaw, but it has interpellated the Government concerning the alleged grievances of soldiers who have mutinied and are still unsubdued. Such defiant championship can hardly fail to enlist the sympathies of the rank and file on the side of the popular assembly, and it remains to be seen whether the Government will dare to rebuke and discipline

For the last week such information as has reached us concerning the temper of the rank and file in many regiments has been of an ominous character. We were told, for instance, on June 11 by a telegram from Odessa, where have been landed 152,000 troops that had taken part in the Far Eastern war, including many who had been prisoners in Japan, that the strictest precautions had to be taken to prevent them from coming into contact with the civilian population, for the reason that they were known to be largely disaffected. As regiment after regiment arrived it was broken up and distributed in small detachments among various towns, but the sole result seems to have been the diffusion of the seeds of insurrection. It appears that the repatriated officers make no secret of their belief that if the Duma can hold its own for a while it can count on the support of a large part of the army.

In the provinces of Kursk and Poltava

mutinies have already begun. At Kursk an infantry regiment made certain demands, on the refusal of which the soldiers beat their Colonel and received with derision his order to lay down their arms. The artillery and even the Don Cossacks, who formed a part of the same garrison, disobeyed an order to attack the mutineers. At Poltava on the day named an infantry regiment, exasperated at the failure of the military authorities to keep their promises regarding an amelioration of service conditions, left their barracks armed with rifles and ball cartridges and held a meeting in a public square, at which delegates from another regiment of infantry and from an artillery brigade pledged their support to the mutineers. In other words, these two important provincial cities have become foci of military insurrection. Still more alarming from the viewpoint of the Czar and his reactionist advisers is the growing doubt as to whether even the troops stationed in the capital can be relied upon. On June 11. according to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Tribune, several | months to run, the railroad company non-commissioned officers and thirty troopers of the Horse Guards, together with some non-commissioned officers of the Preobrajensky Guard regiment, were marched to prison, and the sentinels both regiments have been shut up in their barracks, while the Novocherkasky regiment has been broken up and apportioned among places outside of the capital in consequence of the discovery of revolutionary literature in its quarters. In view of such signs of far reaching estrangement in the army the Duma's peremptory demand for a redress of the soldier's grievances is well calculated to provoke a formidable insurrection.

If NICHOLAS II. were a man to set his back against the wall and right with desperation for his crown and his dywidespread mutiny, although he could scarcely hope long to withstand the fury which would be excited in the Russian peasantry by a dissolution of the Duma of the advantage would necessarily be and the extinction of their agrarian hopes. As a matter of fact, although he has in General TREPOFF a counsellor of iron temper, there is no reason to believe that the present Russian sovereign

XVI. to ride the whist wind and direct the storm. There is even ground for doubting whether he could sugment resolution enough to make head against a revolution so long as did Lucto XVI., who waited more than two years before undertaking his abortive flight to Varennes. fe is asid that an imperial yacht is kept constantly in the neighborhood of Cronstadt and that preparations have been made for the Case and his family to take

refuge on board of her at any moment. It looks as if a critical and exciting stage in the Russian revolution has been reached. When the Imme defiantly transcends the limits placed upon its functions and intimates that the mutiny at Kurak was justified, it virtually throws down the gauntlet and calls upon the army to choose between it and the aufortger.

#### Congress and the President.

Congress ought to make an appropriation for the construction of a train of railroad coaches to be used by the President in his travels about the country. If the lawmakers are as yet unwilling to do this they at least should provide a fund out of which the President's railroad fares may be paid. Representative Warson has prepared a bill carrying \$25,000 for travelling expenses, the money "to be expended in the discretion of the President and accounted for on

his certificate only." It has been reported that the Senate would restore the clause appropriating a similar amount that was stricken from the Sundry Civil bill in the House under the rules and on the objection of JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS. In some ways Mr. Warson's proposition is the more attractive. It would bring the question squarely before Congress, uncomplicated by any other considerations. Those members of Congress who believe the President should foot the bills when he gratifies the desire of his fellow citizens to see him in their own homes would have opportunity so to record themselves. Those members who hold that the nation which asks him to travel from ocean to ocean should defray the cost of its pleasure would have opportunity to give explicit expression to their opinion

uninfluenced by any other thought. However, the main thing is that the country pay the President's fares and not make him suffer in pocket or accept favors from corporations.

#### McClelian at Union College.

Of many excellent passages in the address made yesterday by Mayor McCLEL-LAN to the students of Union College at Schenectady, the following has a constant timeliness:

" If you intend to be public spirited citizens, you must bear your share of the heat and the burden of the day. No man has the right to ask another to do what he would not be willing to do himself. All of you should be willing to help in the government of the State in proportion to the measure of

What would happen to corrupt political bosses of the two great parties, Republican and Democratic, and the would-be bosses of the minor political parties, if our fellow citizens scrupulously accepted Mayor McClellan's admonitions? How many of those who grumble and find fault know or care about primary day in the city and State of New York? Under the primary law of the State the voters are the masters of poli- love; and Cumminsite and Perkinsite ticians and political machines. Yet will fall in tears together upon that how ridiculously few is the number of merchants, physicians, clergymen, lawyers and those engaged in commercial life who take advantage of the primary laws which are designed to protect the people from being only political atoms in a delegated government?

"There is a sad oversupply of political tradesmen, "said Mayor McCLELLAN only too truly. Political tradesmen, politicians whose boast it is that the science of politics consists in fooling the people, big and little bosses who barnacle themselves to political organizations for no other purpose than to line their own pockets, can easily be put out of business if voters will think as much of primary day as they do of election day.

# The Elkins Law Again Vindicated.

The prosecution of four Kansas City packing companies for accepting a rebate from listed transportation charges, which has resulted in a verdict of guilty. may attract attention because it was the first case to deal with rebating on export rates; but the important point is that it has been decided that a contract to run for a period of time to carry freight for a legal tariff is annulled the moment a higher tariff is proclaimed by the transportation company.

The contract of the convicted Kansas City packers with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company was made for the year 1905. Their products were to be carried for 23 cents a hundred the rate for all dealers. On August 6. while the contract had more than four announced a rate of 35 cents. The packing companies stood on their contract and did not pay, nor apparently were they asked to pay, the additional 12 cents a hundred. Thus during the have been trebled around the fortress in remainder of the life of their contract which they are confined. Moreover, they claimed and received an advantage over their competitors.

The Elkins act of February 19, 1903. declares it "unlawful for any person, persons or corporation to offer, grant or give or to solicit, accept or receive any rebate, concession or discrimination in respect of the transportation of any property in interstate or foreign commerce by any common carrier, \* \* whereby any such property shall by any device whatever be transported at a less rate than that named in the tariffs published and filed" by carriers. The italics are ours. A connasty, he might still, perhaps, collected tract made for a stated time in anticisufficient strength to cope with even a pation of an increased rate afterward published would be a device to obtain cheaper transportation than competitors, and the allowance and acceptance

a violation of the law against rebates. If the contention of the packers at Kansas City that they were protected by their contract were to be allowed. the contractual power would be superior

is any more qualified than was Louis to the Pederal statute against reliates. and the statute would become a farce to he juggled with by dealers who had a long purss. The little fellows who could not afford to make a time contract would have to go to the wall.

The result of the trial at Kannas City is impressive as a demonstration of the power of the Elkins law to reach the offence it was aimed at. In the year following its enactment Mr. E. P. HACON told the Interstate Commerce Commisaion in good faith that there had been no prospections because the law was generally observed. But since then there has been abundant evidence of disregard of the law, and various clusive devices have come to light. The time contract seems to be the most ingenious of them; but now that it is knocked on the head, the question, How can the repaters prevail against the Elkins law? becomes a difficult one to answer.

#### For His Own Good.

Iowa furnishes a new and metancholy example of the essential wickedness and cussedness of human nature, prone to think evil. The Hon. LESLIE MORTIER SHAW wanted to go to his "home State" In order to relieve his mind of its thickcoming and congested thoughts. He asked Mr. ROOSEVELT if he should go. Mr. ROOSEVELT said yes. The fact that the great apostle of high prices was to instruct his fellow citizens at home is telegraphed thither. Wild fluttering in the flock of the Cumminsites, the faithful followers of Governor ALBERT BAIRD CUMMINS and his Iowa Ideas. Was Mr. SHAW coming in war, a standpatter, to fight revisionists? Was the Administration "interfering" in the domestic politics of Iowa? Was he to bring his powerful intellect to the side of Mr. CUMMINS'S Republican rival, the Hon. GEORGE DOUGLAS PERKINS of Sioux City? Indignation sent a telegram. Mr. ROOSEVELT had to deny any intention of interfering. The telegrams had to be published to calm the fevered souls of the Cumminsites. Is there so little knowledge in Iowa of

the intimate psychology of Mr. SHAW? He has a message to deliver, a gospel to preach, solemn thoughts that boil and burn for utterance. If Mr. ROOSEVELT had impeded the Secretary's free circulation and forbidden his exodus from Washington the Secretary would have obeyed. He might even have been flattered by the implication that without his presence at the capital the machinery of government could not go on and that the giant wheels of finance would cease to revolve. And yet his heart would be in Iowa. He would not be happy. His health might even suffer from clogging and congestion of the thought ducts and word passages. So it was an act of kindness to bid him go in peace. No longer a candidate, seeing himself in the future a simple banker in Iowa, he can speak without being suspected of ambitious motives. He will speak not as a candidate, not as a member of the Administration, but as a plain though handsome Iowan, who is homesick when a political canvass is going on and he is far away.

But if ever the time comes when the eyes of the blind are opened to see the full beauty and nobility of the Shavian theory, "The more you pay for things the happier you are," then the name of LESLIE MORTIER SHAW will move in hearts all rocky now the late remorse of beneficent bosom

# Society and Slum in Pittsburg.

Pittaburg comes to the front with a notable summer reform, worthy of the consideration of all sociologists in the great centres of population. Recently a "socity woman" wrote to the Hon. FRANK RIDGEWAY, Director of Public Safety under the present "reform" municipal administration, condemning vigorously certain highly reprehensible practices obtaining among the residents of the cheaper tenement houses in the hot season. These houses are "on the hill," and Saturday evening Director RIDGEway made a tour of the district, visiting Rasin and Tin Pot alleys and numerous other thoroughfares. What he discovered shocked and horrified him:

" He saw children sleeping on mattresses laid in the yard, with little or no clothing. He saw women walking about clad only in loose wrappers. He saw barefooted men on their doorsteps and sleeping on fire escapes."

These evidences of depravity moved the Director to immediate action. He issued an order that all women and children "of the slums" must be fully dressed when in the yards of their homes or on the fire escapes of their houses, and prohibiting them from sleeping out of doors. Whether the men must wear shoes and stockings while loafing on their doorsteps the Pittsburg despatches do not say; but if Mr. RIDGEWAY has neglected to order this, he will undoubtedly hear from a "society woman," whose tours of Tin Pot and Basin alleys have been rendered unpleasant by the sight of bare feet.

Certain persons engaged in charitable work in Bittsburg declare that Mr. RIDGEWAY's order is "absurd" and cannot be enforced. These critics do not understand the situation. Veracious accounts of Pittsburg's population show it to consist entirely of "society women" and "slum dwellers," the former having a large majority. A cautious Director of Pittsburg's Public Safety, having due regard to his own, will obey a "society woman" always and endear himself to the ruling class, no matter how uncomfortable the "sium dwellers" may be

Does Senator DEYDEN typewrite his letters on official business? In his reply to GEORGE L. RECORD'S challenge to joint debate Mr. DRYDEN counters on his rival, pointing out with crushing sarcasm that under the signer's name in the cartel appear the initials "K. G.," which, says the Senator, "I assume to be those of your stenographer." It is a proper inference that Mr. DEVDEN prides himself upon his deft manipulation of the typewriter. Then let there be a contest between the candidates upon machine of the most approved makes, each manto present to the people of New Jersey his views upon national issues as fast as he can turn them out. Mr. RECORD has youth in his favor, although Mr. DETDEN may be

nimisler at the keyboard. A joint typewriting debate would be a novelty in New Jersey politics, and doubtless the manufacturers would supply the machines to

candidates say to the proposal? No doubt the small boy will allow Jons D. Roennestenn a rebate on garteranakes for the risk in killing them is not and the trouble triffing. On the other hand, 25 cents is too low for a moceann or a black-snake. The tariff schedule ought to be revised by a board of ophidologists.

The firmments of the State of Washing ton are for Witness & Haray, provided he recents on the free silver question. Mr. Havan has apurned it with his foot-'a dead horse," he says. No wonder Tassman Transas looks sature at the tellions who vowed that if all others abandoned the saue be would bettle for it to the bitter end It used to be his only capital. But the great commoner has become the stanch CORRESPONDING.

### As to Sotted Lines.

To the Entrop of THE SUN Mr. Bishop Potter, on his arrival yesterday morning on the Ceitle. Is reported to have said that he thought there was not any great difference between the standard of commercial numesty in England and the standard of commercial honesty in America. It appeared to him that the only difference was that while we in America wash our dirty lines in public in Eng-

land they do it secrety at home. As a British born subject I have no wish to stand up for my countrymen in the face of facts to their detriment, for things are bad enough in the commercial world in England, as well as on this aide of the Atlantic. But I think the real difference is this, that when they set about washing "dirty linen" In England they do it very thoroughly. There was a case of this in the exposure of Mr. Whittaker Wright. There were members of the royal family mixed up in this transaction, but that did not save Then in the case of the "uncrowned King of influence could save him. There are some of to who remember a pretty thorough washing of dirty linen after the Crimean War, and most of us remem-ber the exposures after the South African war. In America, unfortunately, we are always having these public exposures, and yet they come to noth-ing. Take the recent insurance scandais; the ing. Take the recent insurance scandais; the reputations of many men have been smirched and the end of others hastened, but it has all come to nothing. The insurance inquiries of lest winter have had no more result than the two insurance inquiries which took place a few years ago.

I think the difference is to be accounted very much in this way: In England the "aristocratic

idea" is siways kept before the mind of the mer-chant. Wealth is practicelly of no consequence unless it can bring with it decorations and social So that after all, money making in England is not as great a matter as it is in this country. In the United States the commercial man keeps before him the standard of the militonaire. Unless he becomes a milionaire he cannot possibly take a prominent position in America, and then, unfor nately, his millions do not always bring with them social recognition. In England it is the "baste to get rank" that jeopardizes the reputation of men. In America it is the "baste to get rich." NEW YORK, June 11. A BRITISHER

#### Landscape Painting

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: May I raise my voice in defence of the right kind of advertising on the dead walls, fences, billboards, &c., about this town metwithstanding there are others who denounce it bitterly? So do I when it is not the right kind. What is the right kind? This: In front of my modest abode there is a two hundred foot string of high board fence that looked like un painted desolation some time ago. Then a larg dvertising concern decorated it with a most refreshing landscape lying just about a city edge It was a painted tus in urbe, very pleasing to our yes, wearled of the unpainted desolation; but it was not an especially attractive picture for summer, though it was fine for winter, and I stay in town nmer as well as winter.

all summer as well as winter.

Glory be, now, though, for in its stead the advertiser has painted a wide scope of real mountain and lake and green wooded landscape, and I can sit on my front steps and fairly wallow in scenery. The grass and trees are vivid green; the lake is blue, with a white sail on its gently heaving bosom; the sites are asure, and the distant mountains pale late pentise surplus that are nextended. into pensive purples that are perfectly charming and don't cost me a cent; and the scene is good for every day. No matter how much the clouds lower over the city and the rains fall, that land-scape is still the same, and I can look down upon from my sittle studio through the mists as on The giaring advertiser may have his faults of

rank taste and chromatic decomposition, but when he gives me one kind of landscape for winter and fresh change for summer, and both bette can afford to go to see, he is my friend and I shall defend him and his publicity promoter with all my NEW YORK, June 10.

Sure Cure for Socialism To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In an article TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In an article printed June 8 you say that the weakness of Socialism lies in the assumption that men can be turned into saints by legislation, and that individual greed and ambition can be converted into altruism by statutory laws. So far as I have bee able to ascertain, Socialism does not seek to regen erate humanity, but confines its propaganda to purely economic and industrial lines. However, it would seem to follow necessarily that if our industries were socialized the effect upon the na-tional character would certainly be beneficial. As to the destruction of "individual ambition Socialism, it would seem that present conditions tend more to that end than would the adoption of Socialism, for what has the average man to

and the prospect of a portionless old age You are quite right in saying that the final solu tion rests upon the wisdom of the posse wealth and upon the level-headedness of the American people. If Socialism is fallacious, then the surest way to kill it is to show it up calmiy and dispassionately, for no faffacy, however plausi ble, can stand the test of reason and logic.
other hand, if its principles are founded and justice no amount of argument can put it

look forward to now except a precarious existence

Present industrial conditions have become olerable and demand radical treatment. Social ism is offered as a remedy, and all signs point to its adoption. in whole or in part, in the near future. So, by all means, let us have light on the subject FORTRESS MONROE, June 11. H. P. HOUGH

# The Age of Miracles Not Past.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: To day there are thousands who testify to not only the power taith in Christ to "cleanse from sin," but that they have been cured of all manner of physical allments as well.

Many have come to Him, simply to be restored

health again, and confess to having been benefited spiritually as well-saved from ain as well as suffering of body. We are told that the days of miracles are past, That is not so, or is so only in part. We do not hear that the dead are raised up, or that a multi-

tude of men can be fed on a few loaves and fishes;

but we have both read and heard the testimony of a hundred or more persons who said they had neen braied of their diseases by simple prayer and without the use of any other means. A Sixth Avenue Philanthropist TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is a rare thing to find a recessed doorway at all convenien to the street in this town which is not scratched up with the matches of passing smokers. In many cases these scratches are quite disfiguring to plaster, wood or stone. But one person in Sixth

# NEW YORK, June 18.

avenue is "on to " the match scratchers, and con

veniently within the recess, away from the wind, he has tacked up a sheet of sandpaper, and there

the smoker may scratch his match without leaving

Men Whistled. Women Sang. Wabash correspondence St. Louis Clobe Democrat Mrs. Dalsy Barr of Van Buren and Miss Leora Bogue of Fairmount, prominent women in the Friends Church, are conducting a revival at the church in this city. They last night introduced a novelty in the Quaker ceremony. Miss Bogue has the men in the congregation whistle while the women sing, the combination being effective. Last night the church was crowded and the men whistled with great gusto, accompanying the women.

# Sociology and Diet.

The Children of Israel were longing for the fesh pots of Egypt. "Er-have you read the Nelli-Reynolds report? asked Moses carelessly.

Thus craftlly did he manage to keep them con-

sented with a more or less vegetarian diet.

## CANADA'S GEORGIAN BAY CANAL.

Toe construction of the Georgian Bay Canal within the nest few years is already a probability and may at any time become a certainty. The work may be done by Dominion Government, which has spent nearly \$500,000 in surveys of the route, or it may be done so a private enterprise by a company which obtained a charter more than ten years ago and has now salted inthority to increase its capital from \$10,concen to forces one. There is also exother

rempase to the date. This is an enterprise of great importance if can be carried out. If a cost is estimated at \$80,000,000, more or less. It will involve forty miles of excavation, four miles of locks, and the improvement of scores of miles of natural waterway. It will open a route from Duluth to New York shorter 250 miles than the present one. It will put Montreal, which is open to oceangoing steamers, nearer to Enjuth and Chicago than Buffalo now is. James J. Hill, who may be regarded as an expert on such natters, has said that this canal can be built for from fifty to fifty-five millions of dollars and when in operation can control the bulk of the freight originating north Kansas City and destined for the markets of Europe. This project may affect New

## York city as a port of shipment

#### A NOBLE STOCK. Pride, Dignity and Beauty of the Modern

From the Nineteenth Century You may see to-day in any church portal In Spain the sombre dignity of expression immortalized in the portraits of Velasquez the sinister cast of countenance of Philip the Second; the nose and proud bearing of a Roman centurion. In the Basque provinces the dignity and pride of the peasantry are reflected in the graceful carriage and symmetry of movement for which the men of that coast and the girls carrying pitchers on their heads are justly celebrated. There is no trace of awkwardness in a Spanish peasant, on whose There is no trace of features is stamped the pride of Rome, who will talk to you with the ease and volubility of a Spanish courtier. It is a noble stock.

Though to-day the glory of Spain has de-parted, and the modern Spaniard favors a Western "bowler," and the women wear Parisian hats, the national type of Spain per-Living types of Mur. No's street urchins may be seen in any Spznish village. A group huddled together in some shady retreat; brown, chubby, turly headed, merry little rascals, lunching off a watermelon picked up in the market, Nappy as princes in their hempen rags and with their meagre morsel. Or you may see the sunny side of Spain as Goya painted it. A dance in the open acquare, a bridal feast, a willighters' carousal, a brawl, an elopement; the apparel is less gaudy to-day, but the sun and the types and the spirit are the same.

That brawny picador with his wide brimmed sombrero, his swarthy countenance, acquiline nose and raven locks, looks for all the world like a Roman gladistor. The lad at his side, with his finely chiselled features, might have waited on Poppæa. And that young girl in her white lace mantilla and the red roses in her warm black hair—such a one Goya would have delighted to portray as she stands there with her delicate head defiantly thrown back, her lustrous eyes aglow with mischief, that graceful line of figure and those pursed and pouting lips. Living types of Mur. llo's street urchins may

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: For the ing for prizes at auction sales let me note what happened not long ago to a friend of mine. He attended an auction of household goods and among the lot was a watch that looked as if it might have been cased in tin and left in a damp place When the watch was picked out of a lot of juni and offered by the auctioneer, that worthy began by asking who would like to buy a "Waterbury." He was greeted with a grin and one brave man bid 98 cents. A second made it a dollar, after some coazing. My friend had been more observant and knew something about watches. He bid \$1.10 and the auctioneer knocked it down to him at that

The purchaser was greeted with a general laugh but he took it calmly and also took the watch but not so calmly, because he was afraid somebody light "catch on" before he got away with it. No body did, and now he is carrying around a fine repeater, still in its old case, but worth not less than \$150 as it stands. Just how it happened to get in the junk pile without the owner's discovery of its value has not been explained. NEW YORK, June 18.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: It is strange hat almost all recent writers on John Brown, when referring to the place of his execution, cail it "Charleston." Even your correspondent's letter from Topeka, Kan., printed in last Sunday's Sun shows that the inscription on the monument erected on the Osawatomie battleground in honor of the ous or infamous raider, according to the point of view, contains the same error; for part of it runs thus: "Who died and conquered on the scaffold At Charleston, Virginia, December 2, 1869.

Charleston is in Kanswha county, while Charles own, the place at which Brown was hanged, is in Fefferson county, near Harpers Perry. Charles on and Charles-Town (as the latter is now spelled to prevent this very error) are more than one ired miles apart. robably I am the only resident of the million

in Greater New York who was living at Harpen Ferry at the time of John Brown's raid and hi ion at Charles-Town; consequently the con founding of the two places appears to me, at least

#### NEW YORK, June 13. Family Knocks.

They were seated in the dining room. "I just read," began Mrs. Gunbusta, laying aside the evening paper and arising from her comfortable rocker, "that Mount Vesuvius has calmed and that will remain quiet for a number of years. "I wish you were like Mount Vesuvius," sarcasti cally grumbled Gunbusta.

Mrs. G. eyed her husband disdainfully are like Mount Vesuvius," she retorted stamping her small foot "Er-in what way I'd like to know?" asked the

startled husband, carelessly knocking the ashes from his cigar onto the carpet. "Why, you don't care where, or onto what, you

Shrugging her shoulders she strutted out of the

# Last Chance.

From the Weekly Telegraph. An ironmonger in a small country town recently posted the following announcement in front of

his shop: "The reason why I have hitherto been able to sell my goods so much cheaper than anybody else is that I am a bachelor and do not need to make profit for the maintenance of wife and children. It is now my duty to inform the public that this advantage will be shortly withdrawn from them, as I sm about to be married. They will, therefore, well to make their purchases at once at the

# Reformed Beef.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUE-Sir: We have the eedless orange, the Burbank plument, why not the ondiess cattle? This, I think, would settle the NEW YORK, June 13.

Too Quick Despairer To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: re beginning to look like gnats. The Glants NEW YORK, June 13.

#### The Train Talkers. Mrs. Jones meets Mrs. Brown,

On a train that comes down town! Dwell upon their own affairs. Tell each other all their cares, Talk of little John and Jane, How the baby has a pain, Say that Monday was so wet Haven't done their washing yet. Not They'll never, never eat Any more of that canned meat! Mrs. B. is glad to-day has met "dear" Mrs. J. Mrs. J. is equally Charmed to see "sweet" Mrs. B. Mrs. J. and Mrs. B. Are still telling all their woes.

Arguing about their clo's;

ever will have had their say

Not until the Judgment Day.

And even then it really looks

## MAN AND WOMAN.

nic Changes That Stetueb the Inter-

dependence of the Sexes. To your Entropy on Two Street, Ser. get along without the women, and the women can get along without us. The times have gone by when the built of the nation was made up of a strong independent middle class every man of which had his own business and his own home. In those times to marry and to set up in business for one's self were the same thing. Whether farmer or artisan or storehenger, a man needed a wife as a helpmate. In tlermany, therefore, a walding to appropriately called "hochself," the high tide of life, where a man is striking out for himself and, after a long preparation, deems himself it to take his proper place in the community as a full feetged responsible citizen Nowadays the inits of the nation constate of employees, who remain employees to the end of their lives. Unless matthmoni-

to the end of their lives. Unless matrimonisity inclined, employees need not marry,
and if they marry, they set up an establishment which our forefathers would have
called a mers enclosure of a real home.

I grew up in the northwest corner of formeny on an old Fristan homestead. Since
time immemorial there runs through the
middle of the Fristan farmhouses, from
bottom to top, a solid stone wall. On the one
side of this are the kitchen, dairy, cellar,
puntry, garlor, chambers and all that pertains to the dominion of woman. On the
other side of the wall are the stables, barns,
horses, cattle, fields and all that belongs to horses, cattle, fields and all that belongs to the dominion of man. Womanly work for the women, manly work for the men, but both equally needful and useful. Man rep-resents and defends the home against the

the women, manly work for the men, but both equally needful and useful. Man represents and defends the home against the outside world woman is the centre of all home and social life.

This distinction between the sphere of a woman's life and that of a man's life runs through all the ages since the very dawn of civilization. Wherever women do men's work in the field, in the workshops and in the mines, we find home and social life decayed and woman's position degraded. It is not true that in the past woman's existence has been that of a drudge and slave. In fact, among the Germanic races more reverence has been paid to the mother than to the father. All the social records of the northera gations and the whole literature from the "Nibelungeniled" to Tennyson show woman, though always different from man in her functions, on the came height with him. There seems to be an underlying sentiment that neither man alone nor woman alone can reach wie full ideal of mankind.

Woman's influence in history, though indirect, has never been inferior to that of man. Unless completely wiped out by a mightler race, a nation will never go down as long as its womanhood is sound to the core—that is, as long as every average girl of the nation makes a devoted wife and mother, makes a home in which the boys and girls shall learn, with their mother tongue, all the traditions, customs and characteristics of their race. It is not the guns that win the battle; it is the men behind the guns. It is not the ballot box, the treasury and the strong battallons that make a mighty nation; it is the homes from which the voters, workers and fighters come forth. No school can ever replace that deep influence which a pure, affectionate, cheerful home life has on a child's character. It sticks to him all his like the soft, sweet sound of bells which the sailor on the Baltic hears on calm summer evenings ringing up from the old sunken city under the sea.

I know that all this is neither here nor there. Since the time when the steam engine (which required

the process of centralization has gone on with an irresistible momentum. The modern woman's movement is neither a revolt against her vocation as wife and mother, nor is it caused by discontent with her former work as bome maker. The whole movement is the necessary consequence of our present economical conditions. Women who are not married or attached to a large household have to riske a living, and find work wherever they look for it. In time men and women will adapt themselves to the new conditions, but the old institution of the family will, for all time, remain the rock on which the human society is built.

ill time, remain the rock on which the human lociety is built.

All social and moral culture is founded apon the repression of man's utter selfishness. But man's selfishness is a stubborn thing. It is not a cultivated sentiment, but a strong natural instinct, and there are no other equally strong natural feelings by which it can be curbed but those upon which the family ties, the relations between husband, wife and children and home life with all its common joys and griefs are founded. Here are the roots which send the enlivening sap through all the branches of the mighty national tree.

New York, June 13. NEW YORK, June 13.

# Old Bullion's Arrogance

From the Columbia Herald. "Benton was a most remarkable man," said the late Col. Switzler. "In some respects the most remarkable I have ever known, but he could not olerate him. He by his appearance. He walked as if he owned the earth. With head raised at an angle of 45 degrees and hands behind his back he would stalk with measured tread down the street, looking neither to the right nor to the left, recognizing no one "If he had an appointment to speak at 2 o'clock, promptly at 2 o'clock he would arrive. He would come in his carriage unattended. He would per mit no one to introduce him. But passing through the crowd, he would make his way to the rostrum and begin, 'Citizens.' Never did he say 'Fellow Those before him were no fellows of his. And when he had concluded he would make his way back to the hotel, without personally ad dressing a soul in his audience. No one dared in terrupt him in his speech. He refused to recognize the right of any constituent to ask him how he stood on any subject."

# As the Philadelphian Told It.

"The easiest money I ever made," said a loca shipping man the other day, "was handed to me in New York not long ago. I was visiting there and had a little time to myself, so I bought a paper and went down to the river front. I saw an ad vertisement in the paper saying that a tug was to be auctioned off that day, so I went to the place and stood around examining the tug. After a while a man who had been watching me can over and began asking questions. I told him was interested in boats and was from Philadelphia Then he asked: 'What are you doing down here' I came down to this auction sale,' I said. 'Well, ald the man. 'If you want to keep on the right side of the boys you'll do something for me. Here' 100: do not bid on the tug.' I took the money and departed. I had not the slightest intention of

bidding.

From the Stewards' Bulletin Since 4.755,801,600 barleycorns reach around the vorld, and the average egg to seven barleycorn long; and since, according to Uncle Sam, there were produced last year in the United States eggs sufficient when placed end to end to reach around the world fourteen times and still have 328,396,600 eggs to spare; now, suppose that the entire number of eggs were made into an omelette souffe, proportionate to an omelette of six eggs made in the shape of a frustum of a cone—size before baking, height, five inches: diameter of lower base, seven inches, and one inch at upper base (top of chimney). What would be the height of such an omelette Chefo baking) and what would be the diameter of its

#### Wrecked by Knives. From the Electrical Review. A number of accidents which have occurred re-

cently to British fishing vessels have been attributed to the magnetized condition of the sheath knives carried by the sailors. Iron is easily magnetized and may acquire considerable strength due only to the earth's field. If it be used anywhere near a dynamo or motor it is almost sure to become strongly magnetic. It has recently been discorered that the sallors' knives may become mag-netized so strongly as to influence considerably the ship's compass, and that the wrecks referred to above have been brought about in this way. It has been suggested that the sailors be supplied with knives of non-magnetic material, when the danger will at once disappear.

Huckleberries are getting ripe and the small boys of Duplin will soon have bells on as they go about through the forests gathering them in. We give this notice in advance in order that the farmers will understand when they hear the fingling and tingling of the bells.

#### The Quality. Mrs. Enicker-How big a piece does your iceman

Mrs. Bocker-It is better for swimming than

#### A Hard Worker. The churches close their massive doors, The parson for the country makes,

But, like a fatthful bank car

## HORE AND FORTY CENTA. Defence of a Moderate Annual Appro

tion for Plate Water To the Ention of The Sux-Sir Your supprise, as evidenced by your editorial the morning, that a Georgia Cracker should pay forty cents for water demonstrates he nd the shadow of an American downs vi affure to comprehend Cracker The amount and to have been paid by Hon. Holte Smith for water is excusable oven premisellity, but if a Rentucky panel man should be guilty of snything of he would be entracized by the factor and dogsoned by all the male population of the Star-Eyest Goddess.

Observe the unbuty intent, however, of the from Clark Howell, who sayeth not the was the quality of the water No! Will deep deed cuming, such as has discussed spead over the earth and Pietmont States, he would allow the formutation is appears over the earth and Piesianont Bosel—
that perhaps the Hon. Hoke Simith part for soils water. He would allow the impression to so forth that, for a forty cent in the Hon. Hone Smith had brazenly lassocial and identification. The water wason. Friends of the divinety called constitute and all those who have his true interest at heart will contend that the squa was plan. Such water, every body knows, has often been paid for in small quantities, by gentlemen as a ready means for the better appreciation, by contrast, of the doppanion liquid. Admitting the valer was plain, why should not the Hon. Hose Smith buy plain water?

Plain water has its uses. Does the Hon. Clark Howell wash in Bourbony Boes he shave with moonshine? Or is the cultivated and amiable gestleman acting in this matter from purely civic and patriotic motives? In brief, is he afraid the water supply of the distilleries will be exhausted should the Hon. Hoke not be halted and squelched in his diversion of the flow?

The Hon. Hoke Smith's name graces the marble sych at the Hot Springs in Arkansas, where boiling water bubbles from the bowies of the earth. I cite this merely to show you that the Hon. Hoke Smith is somewhat familiar with water, even hot ready water for steaming punches, and the hot sir of the Hon. Clark Howell shall not prevent him from buying forty cents worth of water in a year, for not even the Hon. Clark has produced any evidence that the Hon. Hoke drank the water himself.

NEW YORK, June 12.

W. WAGONER.

## WOMEN CHESS PLAYERS.

#### Why None of Them Is Mentioned in the Annals of the Game.

From the Saturday Review. Ladies' chess clubs are being established in various parts of the country; special inducements are held out for their patronage by the promoters of national and international tournaments, and articles on the game appear regularly in journals which cater specially for them. Women have always played and taken part in the game, though probably never to the same extent as now. It is therefore, remarkable that in the whole of its ener of any woman among the stars of the first, second or third magnitude. One may go through volume after volume containing thousands of games and not find a single one played by women which any editor has thought worthy of a permanent record.

When the question has been raised before, it has been involved with that of the intellectual superi ority of one sex over the other. To day the answer to this would be totally inadequate and inconsequential. There are men in the front rank of players at the present moment who by no stretch of the imagination or the term can be said to occupy their position on account of exceptional intellectual endowments. While the game always appeals to A careful examination of the games of players

whom the world recognizes as great reveals the fact that the faculities and qualities of concentration, comprehensiveness, impartiality, and above all a spark of originality, are to be found in combination and in varying degrees. The absence of these qualities in woman explains why no member of the feminine sex has occupied any high position as a chess player.

There are many women who are earnest students

of chess whose knowledge of the theory, principles and all the accourrements of the game is phenome-nal. But mere knowledge can make nobody great. Taking results, good judgment is much superior to knowledge imperfectly applied.

## Natural Spectacles.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Many birds are provided with natural pectacles, a transparent membrane called the third eyelid. This third eyelid when not in use lies folded in the inner corner not in use lies folded in the inner corner of the eye. Two muscles work it, spreading it over the cornea, or folding it up again much more cleverly than a man can put on or take off his spectacles. But for its third eyelid the eagle could not look at the sun. The spectacled bear belongs to Chile. Its Latin name is Ursus ornatus. It is black, and around its eyes pale rings are drawn which have exactly the appearance of a pair of goggles.

## ding to Stahl und Eisen, a well known auhority, the world's supply of coal is as follows

Germany......290,000,000,00 Russia..... Belgium. . ..... 28,000,000,00 will not freeze to death for want of coal for 2,000 years at least, or, allowing for increased demand, not until the year of grace 8,000. The other European countries are assumed to be in a less favorable osition. Great Britain and Ireland, it is asserted. will be out of coal in 400 years. Asia's coal deposits cannot be even approxi

#### of the province of Shansi, China, at 1,200,000,000,000 tons, or as much as all scheduled above.

nately estimated. A German scientist puts those

Exporting American Automobiles. The export trade in American automobiles grow enstantly. For the last three years the figures of such exports are as follows:

1908......\$1,643,029 Our exports in 1905 went chiefly to the following countries: Great Britain, \$707,045; Canada, \$537.588

France, \$269,703; Italy, \$163,878; Germany, \$105.457; rest of Europe, \$239,879; Mexico, \$192,452; West Indies, \$151,859. Other shipments were made to British India, Australasia, South Africa, South America and Oceania.

## Indian Discipline.

Pierre correspondence St. Paul Dispatch.
As an evidence of Indian discipline over their nights ago showed that reverence for the chiefs ould hold even the youngsters in line. A number of travelling men on the front seats scattered nickels on the stage, and the little fellows who were ranged in a line on the back of the stage in front of their thers scrambled for the money. were making their talks, not a move was made by ses until the talk was finished; the there was a general scramble until the money was all collected Senator's Fish Scales

### From the Saturday Evening Post. Senator Ankeny of Washington is an enthusiastic sherman. Senator Piles tells the following t

When Mr. Ankeny became a proud grandfather there was an immediate call for scales to weigh the infant. No other scales being available, it was decided to use grandpa's fish scales. were brought forth, and the surprise of those prowas unbounded when it was found the baby, but a few hours old, weighed twenty pounds.

## Egg and Bottle.

From the Hartford Times.

Take a boiled egg, remove the shell, have a bottle with a large neck; add a piece of paper to the neck and light it. When in blaze put the egg on it, point down, and the heat will pull the egg with great force inside. Now put again a blazed paper in the bottle and manage to have the egg in the neck point up, and the heat will push out the egg with an explosion.

#### Babu Marriage Notice. From the Labore Tribune

On the 20th ult., with grand pomp, the mar-riage of Maharana Kumar Kiratisinhii's daugnter with Narsinjal, son of the Maharaja of the Devyada Braria, took place and the procession of cavairs and infantry soldiers took place. The bridgerous was seated on an elephant. Strdars sent tions from Rutlam, Indore, Baroda, Gondal, Limbdi, Salla Palitana, Vansda and Dharampur.

# Politics and Sport in the Tar Heel State.

boys, and skin them.

From the Morehead City Coaster.
Two hundred and thirty-seven votes were cast esterday and but 235 votes registered. The first time in five contests the Beaufort Grab ers beat our Lazybones playing baseball. Wase